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## METHODIST UNITY

The Topic of the Great Ecumenical Council Yesterday.

### SOME VERY INTERESTING VIEWS

Expressed by Representatives of the Various Branches of Methodism--A Strong Feeling for Union Among the Methodists of all the World--A Difference Between Union and Unity--An Important Session of the Conference.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—The third day's session of the Ecumenical Methodist council, opened with Rev. H. T. Marshall, of the Methodist New Connexion, England, occupying the presiding officer's chair. The usual devotional exercises were held. The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were then approved. The topic of the morning session, "Christian Unity," was then taken up and the essay was delivered by Rev. Dr. T. G. Selby, Wesleyan Methodist church, Greenock, Scotland. He said in part: "We accept with untroubled confidence the principles of spiritual independence, enunciated by commentators and ecclesiastical historians whose own associations have been with one of the most sacerdotal churches in Christendom. In all probability the church of the future will be more nearly homogeneous in its organization than the churches planted by the apostles. Homeogeneous structure does not always imply solid confederation of spiritual force, sympathy and action. Catholicity is not what some have made it, a mere question of skin. There may be revolt where the skin is seamless and undivided. The concord that rests upon popular ignorance and incontinuity will yet be laughed out of existence. In that hour of quickening and enlightening which is even now striking on all continents it will be impossible to maintain unity by putting the break on means of culture, the bit in the teeth or the muzzle on the jaws, the highest qualities of knowledge and the most exquisite records of faith and affection and service will arise under conditions of free individual judgment, and possibly after the clash of antagonistic thought, only through the help and guidance of the great spirit of truth. Mr. Selby closed his essay with a strong plea for reunited methodism.

OTHER VIEWS.  
Rev. Dr. A. S. Hunt, of the M. E. church of New York followed. He said a great future opened before Methodism and behoove Methodists to pray to God that it might be better than the past. There seemed to be so many of the followers of Christianity who had never caught the real spirit of Jesus. There was a difference between union and unity. There could be no union which did not recognize the fact that it was the outgrowth of unity. There might be various phases of unity but the union by God. We should be enmeshed in God. We sinners should enter into the divine and dwell in him. If this should be done at the next ecumenical there would be a marvelous increase on the number of delegates, but there would not be there as here twenty-nine varieties of the Methodist church represented.

Rev. Thomas Mitchell, of the Primitive Methodist church, of Hull, England, said that Christ did not desire absolute uniformity of the church, but unity had been the dream of enthusiasts, that of the best and brightest men. It was the unity of an army, the family, or a body that was effective. This unity in the church could not be brought about by extreme force. It must come from the life of the church. Much might be done by a large charity among ourselves. We should know each other. Could not the benefit process resulting in the union of the church in Canada be repeated? Could not the British Methodists unite? The organic union of their churches was desirable.

Rev. Dr. Wm. Nichols, of Dublin, representing the Irish Methodist church, maintained that there was real unity in the church of Christ, but there was need for its manifestation. A good deal of liberty and freedom must be allowed. "Hear, hear."

Wesley gave such liberality of thought and unless the church did so now it was in danger of going backward.

Rev. A. Coke Smith of the M. E. church of South Nashville, Tenn., read the first paper of the afternoon session. His subject was Christian co-operation.

ESSENTIALLY ONE.  
Dr. Smith said that the church of God is essentially one in all ages and places. This may consist with much variety in the non-essentials of creed and practice in the individual and the denomination. Unity is not uniformity, and the highest unity in purposes, so far reaching as those of the gospel, requires the greatest variety of environment and work and a mobility in form that can adapt itself to its changing environment and speak in word and deed to each age and nation in its own tongue. But while this is true, it must be acknowledged that much inconsistency with the spirit of unity and Catholicity has appeared in the history of the church and much still remains. The misunderstandings, divisions, strife in the church have given great occasion to the enemies of the cross to blaspheme.

In nominally Christian lands closer union of the churches is needed to gain the respect and aid of those who now sneer at the church for the exhibitions of rivalries and jealousies. It is needed to reach the unevangelized masses of Christendom. No one church can do the work of evangelization demanded in one of our large cities. Nor can all the churches together do it if working apart and along different lines when there is indifference between the churches.

IN THE OLD COUNTRY.  
Rev. W. Redford, of the United Methodist Free Church, Bristol, England, the next speaker, treated of Christian co-operation in the old country. He said that in England the time was ripe for the final movement. Already there had been a number of religious demonstrations there looking to that end. What could the religious people of England and America not do if they utilized the force within them and

spoke with undaunted courage? Before the twentieth century was born they could close every drink and sweater's shop, stop wars, and make it impossible for the immoral to sit in high political places [applause].

Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, of London, said that it was quite possible for a Methodist to co-operate in Christian work with Baptists and others and they were about to do it in England in fighting the seven evils—intemperance, lust, gambling, ignorance, crime, pauperism and war.

### GAVE UP THE SISTERHOOD.

Return to the World of the Franciscan Order of St. Mary—Habit and Veil Laid Aside—Secular Dress Resumed.

New York, Oct. 9.—On Sunday last all the Sisters belonging to a branch of the Franciscan Order in Archbishop Corrigan's diocese, laid aside the veils and habit which many of them had worn for six years, and resumed the ordinary dress of womanhood. Twelve in all, including the Mother Superior, who organized the community, made this change, and are now known to the world and to their ecclesiastical superiors by the names that they had before they became Sisters.

The young women who formed the community were known as the Franciscan Sisters of St. Mary. It was nearly sixteen years ago when the work was begun which resulted in their organization. Miss Susan M. Osborne, who kept a large intelligence office in New York at that time, saw what a great work could be done for the friendless and fallen women of the city, and she determined to devote her life to rescuing them.

Miss Osborne had been a Protestant, but she joined the Roman Catholic church, and under its auspices began her work. She gathered about her several young women, who agreed to share with her and under her guidance the task that had been begun.

Miss Osborne opened and conducted for some time a small house of refuge. For eight years she and her companions carried on the work, and in a quiet way did a great deal of good. Augustin Daly and John D. Crimmons became very much interested in the undertaking, and contributed largely to its support. About eight years ago the society came into the possession of the large stone building at 143 West Fourteenth street, which has been for years known as St. Mary's Home.

For the last few months Mother Clara and several Sisters have contemplated returning to secular life, but the attendants and inmates of the homes had no inkling of the remarkable change to come. Several dressmakers were busy in St. Mary's Home at 143 West Fourteenth street last Saturday on a number of simple black dresses. From Friday until Sunday morning the Sisters were invisible to the attendants. On Sunday morning last they came down to breakfast in secular garb. It was the first time that Miss Osborne and several of the Sisters had worn anything but their habits in six years. The sight astounded the attendants, who hardly recognized the women before them, with their neat, trim costumes, set off with bits of jewelry here and there. The former Mother Superior quietly told them that she and her associates were no longer to be addressed as Sisters, but by the names they originally bore.

Miss Osborne explained that they would carry on the work much as they had done before they assumed the habit. She gave no reason for the change, however, and it was a mystery to all in the house. Astonishment was heightened on Monday when the work of removing the furniture from the convent on Fifteenth street began. Then it leaked out that the Franciscan Order of St. Mary had ceased to exist as a religious community. The convent was to be turned into a boarding house for friendless women. The chapel built in it was dismantled on Monday, and the blessed sacrament in its chalice was removed to the church of St. Francis Xavier, on West Sixteenth street.

At St. Mary's Home Miss Osborne herself came down stairs to talk with the reporter. She is a frail little woman of middle age, whose face shows signs of care. She said that she was not ready yet to discuss the change that had been made. She said that it was sufficient for the present to say that the work would go on as before, and that all carrying it on were just as devout Catholics as they had always been.

### A BRUTAL PRIZE FIGHT

Witnessed by Five Pittsburgh Millionaires. Leonard Knocked Out.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 9.—A bare knuckle prize fight under London prize ring rules for a purse of \$200 was fought to-day at a point about sixty miles from this city. The principals were Jack Dexter, 131 pounds, and Harry Leonard, 127 pounds. Both men fought desperately and in the thirty-seventh round Leonard was knocked out. The fight was on the turf and lasted one hour and ten minutes. It was witnessed by but thirty persons, including five millionaires of this city.

### A Strange Case.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Oct. 9.—Mrs. C. M. Sweitzer has commenced action against Dr. W. E. Duncan, of this city, for \$5,000 damages. She alleges that the doctor repeatedly "pumped morphine into her husband, so that he became a morphine fiend," and she was deprived of his support and kindly companionship. Also that her husband is physically, intellectually, and morally a wreck on account of said treatment.

Sweitzer is now in jail in default of bail, having been arrested yesterday for stealing city and county warrants from Dr. Duncan. He is said to have made a written confession in the presence of the sheriff and notary.

### Will Not Compromise.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 9.—Col. Solomon Lincoln, counsel for Edward F. Searles, says that the postponement of the Searles will case was made on request of contestant's counsel, and that there is no foundation whatever for the rumor that Mr. Searles has offered to compromise.

### Another Big Oil Well.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 9.—Another ten thousand barrel oil gusher was struck in the McDonald field to-day. The new well is on the Miller farm, and fully one-half mile from the celebrated Greenlee and Forst well, which is now doing close onto 14,000 barrels a day.

## VOLUME OF TRADE

Throughout the Country Greater than in Any Previous Year.

### THE CAUSE OF THE FAILURES.

Which are Numerous, is the Strain Due to the Foreign Disasters Last Winter—Prices of Manufactured Products Low—The Business Outlook Generally More Favorable. Dun's Weekly Review of Trade.

New York, Oct. 9.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review says: Failures are rather numerous but are in nearly all cases the results of a long-continued commercial strain since the foreign disasters of last November. It is true that prices of nearly all manufactured products are low and the margin for profit very narrow, while the competition is severe, but the volume of trade is larger than in any previous year in spite of the fact that some branches of business are retarded. It is also true that collections in some quarters are slow, but the latest reports from various sections are on the whole more favorable.

The news regarding the chief industries is decidedly favorable. The iron industry is more firm in tone. It is felt that the delay in improvement of the demand for rails is at present the only barrier to a general advance. In copper there is uncertainty, with sales of lake at \$12 35; tin is dull at \$20 10, and lead in moderate demand. The market for wool is quiet at Boston and elsewhere, but sales are not small and receipts at the west greatly exceed last year's.

The treasury has made but slight change in the supply of currency. With large receipts of gold since October 1, and more coming, the shipments to the interior have also been less for the moment.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 240, as compared with a total of 230 for last week and 215 the same week last year.

### DILL'S EXAMINATION.

Damaging Evidence Against the President of the Clearfield Bank.

CLEARFIELD, Pa., Oct. 9.—The preliminary hearing of President Dill, of the defunct banking institutions of Clearfield and Houtzdale, took place this afternoon. Bookkeeper Bloom, who was first examined, recognized an entry in the journal made July 14, 1891, as being in Dill's handwriting. This entry was an "extra" to the credit of Dill, amounting to \$12,000, made up of three items, of which one was for \$10,000, marked "Philadelphia Exchange."

He then turned to the bank journal of the same date, and all these \$10,000 entries were in Dill's handwriting. W. C. Smith, discount clerk of the Chestnut Street National Bank, of Philadelphia, was next called and created a sensation by stating that Dill had no credit there of \$10,000 on July 14 or anywhere near that time. This witness corroborated the testimony of Bookkeeper Bloom that \$1,800 had been remitted to Philadelphia, and that to the Chestnut Street Bank. Both were closely questioned, both by counsel and occasional interrogatory by Dill, but both stated that no trace whatever of the \$10,000 credited in Dill's books could be found.

The bank examiner then pronounced the entry false.

Pending further examination the defense asked for more time and the hearing was continued until next Friday at Altoona. Mr. Dill was bound over in the sum of \$20,000 to appear at that time. Another warrant was served, however, by Marshal Harrah, charging Dill with embezzling \$76,000 from the First National Bank of Clearfield, and he was required to give an additional bond of \$20,000 before he could return to his home.

### OLLIE WRIGHT BURIED.

A Former Belmont County Man Killed in Arizona.

BELMONT, Ohio, Oct. 9.—The body of Ollie Wright, who was killed October 1 in a railroad accident near Belmont, Arizona, was interred here to-day, a large concourse of friends following the remains to the grave. Mr. Wright was an old resident of this place, but for some time past has been a dispatcher of trains in Arizona. He leaves a wife and two children.

### UP ABOVE THE CLOUDS.

Two Hearts Are Made One on the Summit of Pike's Peak.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Oct. 9.—Among the passengers who went to Pike's Peak yesterday morning were Mr. A. B. Freeman and Miss Emma J. C. Hale, of this city. The Rev. Mr. Lucas was along too and it soon became noised about that something unusual was to occur. When the train finally drew up to the platform of the Summit house, the passengers all gathered at the front of the signal station, the witnesses of one of the most romantic marriages on record. Standing there, surrounded by strangers, with a bright sun falling on their heads, with glittering snow drifts on every hand, the happy couple were made husband and wife and completed the highest marriage ever performed on terra firma.

### TYPE-SETTING MACHINES.

A Six Days Contest Between the Various Inventions at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—A special committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, consisting of Col. Frederick Driscoll, of the St. Paul Pioneer Press, E. H. Woods, of the Boston Herald, and Major W. J. Richards, of the Indianapolis News, will conduct a type-setting machine contest during the coming week in the Chicago Evening Post building. The machines which will compete are the Mergenthaler Linotype, the Rogers typograph, the McMillan type-setting machine and the St. John typobar. Commencing Monday, October 12, the test will continue probably six days, and for one week thereafter commencing Monday, October 19, the machines will be on exhibition to the public and newspaper men generally.

## GREAT DAY FOR McKINLEY.

He Makes Three Speeches—At Findlay, Where Campbell Said Protection was a Hardship to Glassworkers, the Crowd Grew Wild—Campbell's Chestnut Roasted.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 9.—Major McKinley made three speeches to-day. This afternoon he addresses a big meeting at Bowling Green. Later, while on his way to Findlay, he spoke about ten minutes to a crowd assembled at the station in Cuyahoga. This evening he spoke at Findlay to a crowd which packed the big wigwam, and four thousand were turned away unable to gain admittance. So eager was the pressing throng that an attempt was made to tear off the siding on one side and make the meeting an open air one. The enthusiasm was unbounded and the meeting was one of great success in every feature. During his address Major McKinley gave attention to a portion of Governor Campbell's speech at Ada which referred directly to Findlay. The Governor said in the course of the joint debate that the various Findlay window glass works employed chiefly "Belgians, aliens and unnaturalized citizens" and that the "meagre pay" of these men had recently been reduced following the McKinley bill, and as a result thereof. Major McKinley stated in his speech this evening, upon good authority, that of the 500 window glass workers in this city there are not over fifty Belgians, and all of them but five have either been naturalized or taken out their first papers. The wages of the workmen have not been reduced one penny since the new law passed, or for years before, and the wages are by no means meagre, as they range from \$100 up to \$300 per month.

## BASE BALL CHAMPIONSHIP.

The National League Declines the Association's Challenge on the Grounds That the Latter Broke Faith.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—The following correspondence explains itself:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 9.  
To N. E. Young, President National League, Washington.

The penant club of the Association hereby challenges the penant club of the League to play a series of three five or seven games for the world's championship. We propose to waive all formalities and technicalities in order to make good our claim that to the Association representatives belongs the world's championship.

Answer.  
[Signed.] ZACH PHILIPS,  
President American Association.

WASHINGTON, October 9.  
To Zach Phelps, Esq., President American Association.

I hold in my possession an agreement called the national agreement, which was solemnly signed by three parties, one of which was your association. I sincerely regret that the breaking of that agreement by your association renders such a series of games as you propose impossible.

Your kind waiver of technicalities, etc., means, as I construe, that you are perfectly willing that the National League should trample the national agreement under foot in order that a single club member of your association should be accommodated with a series of games. I hope the day is not far distant when the action and good judgment of your association, in resuming its allegiance to the national agreement, will render such a series of games possible without the violation of an agreement, at which time you will find the champions of the National League ready and willing to compete with the champions of your association for the title of the world's championship.

N. E. YORSE,  
President National League.

## THE KAISER AT STUTTGART.

He Attends the Funeral of the Late King of Wurtemberg.

STUTTGART, Oct. 9.—The Emperor of Germany arrived here to-day, his visit to the capital of this kingdom being for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late King of Wurtemberg, who died on Tuesday last. Shortly after reaching Stuttgart the Emperor, accompanied by the nobilities who had welcomed his arrival, proceeded to the castle and entered the hall where the remains of King Carl were lying in state. The Emperor then laid a magnificent wreath of flowers upon the casket and knelt by the remains of the dead ruler. After a short prayer the Emperor rose and conversed in low tones with King William II.

The funeral ceremonies took place at 10 o'clock. A memorial service was held in the marble room. The catafalque was surmounted by a handsome baldachin of black velvet embroidered with silver. The royal family of Wurtemberg, the emperor of Germany, Prince Henry of Battenberg, the diplomatic corps, the ministry and the prominent public officials, a number of generals and representatives of the clergy of high rank from all parts of the empire were present at the ceremonies. At the conclusion of the service the casket was placed in a rich draped funeral car and was followed by the mourning nobilities to the old castle of the kings of Wurtemberg.

## RIOT IN RIO JANEIRO.

Many People Killed and Injured—Political Intrigues.

RIO JANEIRO, October 9.—Serious disturbances occurred here last night. They made their first appearance in the Italian theatre from some cause at present unknown, and the trouble soon spread to the adjacent streets. The police arrested many of the rioters, but finding themselves outnumbered a force of cavalry made several charges and dispersed the mob. When the streets were cleared and order restored, it was found that several persons had been killed and many injured.

The health of President Fonseca has been in a precarious condition recently. To-day he is some better, but he is still extremely weak. Intrigues are afoot regarding the succession to the Presidency.

## Alleged Road to be Sold.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 9.—In the United States circuit court to-day Judge Acheson made an order for the sale of the Allegheny Valley railroad in sixty days. The order is the outcome of the suit entered in 1884 by the Pennsylvania Railroad company against the defendant company for failure to pay interest on its bonds.

## BRITISH POLITICS

Badly Complicated by the Deaths of Smith, Parnell and Honnossy.

### LOSS OF THREE GREAT LEADERS

Representing Opposing Sides, Inside of Three Days, Has Produced an Uncertain Condition of Affairs. What the Future May Bring Forth No Man Can Tell--Probability of a Row at Parnell's Funeral--Redmond Makes Threats of What He Will Do if Healy Appears.

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LONDON, Oct. 9.—At no time since the break up of the Liberal party on Mr. Gladstone's introduction of the Home Rule bill have political circles been in such a state of alarm as now. The question of the succession to the House of Commons leadership, made vacant by the death of William Henry Smith, excites the hopes and fears of Conservatives and Liberals alike. The former are agitated over the prospect of the accession of Mr. Goschen, whom they detest, persisting that his claims are past. The latter are exulting in the probability of a breach in the ranks of their opponents on the eve of the general elections.

Mr. Parnell's disappearance from the field of politics adds to the perplexity and heightens the interest of the situation. The members of the Carlton Club refuse to believe that Lord Salisbury will appoint Mr. Goschen to the position hereby the late William Henry Smith, despite the open declaration made the friends of Mr. Goschen that if he is passed over he will resign his place in the government. The Liberals earnestly desire to see Mr. Goschen succeed Mr. Smith, knowing that he would soon be at logger-heads with the House and that they could rely on his conduct as a leader to precipitate a dissolution of Parliament.

The attitude of the leading Parnellites puts beyond a doubt their determination to maintain the conflict with the followers of Mr. Justin McCarthy. The vacant seats of Cork and Kilkenny made so by the deaths of Mr. Parnell and Sir John Pope Hennessy are expected to be contested again by rival nationalists. The talk of the Irish group in the National Liberal Club indicates the existence of a proposal to avoid a contest by giving the Cork seat to a Parnellite, and that of Kilkenny to an adherent of McCarthy.

The temper of the Parnellites is against any compromise, for they believe that the reaction in Ireland towards Parnell is now so strong that they may succeed even where their dead chief failed. The want of money resources alone is likely to dampen their combative ardor.

The mention of the name of John Redmond as sectional leader arises from Mr. Parnell's recent confiding to him the conduct of the campaign in Great Britain. The growing sense of his physical weakness caused Mr. Parnell, when too late, to begin to arrange for a temporary period of rest. He intimated to his colleagues that he must remain a while in the background, that John Redmond would act as his lieutenant, he himself continuing to direct the movement.

### "SOCIETY" NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

In the Hoxier divorce case, which is exciting widespread interest, there are two co-respondents—a well known duke and an aristocratic military officer. It has transpired that Lydia Manton, or Miller, the ex-gaiety chorus girl, whose suicide caused such a sensation, was enciente and that fears arising from her condition had much to do with her suicide.

## THE PARNELL FUNERAL.

Trouble Threatened—Bitter Feeling Between the Factions—Redmond Denounces Healy.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The feeling among the followers of the late Mr. Parnell seems to be increasing in bitterness. There is talk of violence should the anti-Parnellites attend the obsequies at Dublin.

United Ireland, of Dublin, to-day protests against the anti-Parnellites attending the funeral. It says: "The man who tried to drive Parnell to the wall ought not to sentimentalize over his grave. Let them keep their tears for Gladstone. It is the men of Ireland who stand about the tomb of our chief, and they will guard it. They will not change their opinions, but will fight his cause the more stubbornly—opposing the men who sold him to his enemies and gave into the hands of the English statesman the cause defended by his forefathers."

A large number of McCarthyites, including Mr. McCarthy himself, are expected to take part in the Parnell funeral at Dublin on Sunday. Mr. Redmond, however, has openly declared that should "foul-mouthed Healy," as he calls him, and others who have indulged in personal abuse of Parnell, present themselves, they will be driven off, and be lucky if they escape without injury. Mr. Redmond says, as an intimate friend of Parnell, that nothing stung the Irish leader to the quick so much as Healy's abusive allusions to Mrs. O'Shea both before and after she had become Parnell's wife. On reading or hearing of these insults, Parnell would quiver like an aspen, and compress his lips, as if to restrain the utterance of his feelings. Mr. Redmond says he has no doubt that Healy's taunts had a good deal to do with bringing about Parnell's death, by breaking down his nervous system and worrying his mind.

It is said that while Dillon and O'Brien have not talked for the public, they have made some remarks in private of a highly interesting character. Dillon, according to trustworthy rumor, is not at all confident that Mr. Parnell's death is likely to benefit the Irish party. He considers that Mr. Parnell's efforts to maintain a personal party had a tendency to induce those opposed to his plans to unite with redoubled energy to prevent his success, and that, the motive being withdrawn, there may be an absence of the unity that formerly characterized the national movement. Such

are among Mr. Dillon's reported views, and it is said that Mr. O'Brien shares them. At any rate neither has a word for the public on the subject of Parnell.

The casket containing the remains of Mr. Parnell will be conveyed from Brighton to London to-morrow morning. There will be no demonstration upon the arrival of the body in this city, nor until the funeral car reaches Holyhead. This is not because there is any dearth in London of sympathizers, but simply that the Parnellite members of Parliament, who are conducting the funeral, have so arranged that they and the friends of Mr. Parnell from England who are to be present at the last ceremonies over the body agree to meet at Holyhead, where the casket will be transferred from the railroad car to the trans-channel steamer which will transport it to Ireland. At Holyhead all the Parnellite members of Parliament will meet on Saturday in time to be present at the depot when the funeral train arrives. All the English parliamentary colleagues of Parnell who are to be present at the interment at Glasnevin will then meet the Parnellite members of Parliament and will accompany the body to Ireland. On the train which will convey the body of the Irish parliamentarian from Brighton to Holyhead, will be a committee of Parnell members of Parliament, who will take turns in watching beside the body.

## PARNELL'S MOTHER

Prostrated by Grief—Fears that She Will Lose Her Mind.

BORSTOWN, N. J., Oct. 9.—Mrs. Parnell has been prostrated ever since Wednesday afternoon. Her friends fear that the shock of her son's death has been too great for her, and that she may lose her mental balance. She has been confined to her bed, her old servant, Edward Slavin, and her friend Mrs. W. J. Knoudo, being in constant attendance. This morning at 8 o'clock the watchers were startled. Mrs. Parnell left her bed and burst into the dining room, her eyes ablaze and her features haggard. She was greatly excited, and declared she would go at once to New York and sail for Ireland to see her son. Sobs and hysterical laughter shook her frame, and the attendants were greatly frightened and sent for a physician.

## Sir Edward Clark on Parnell's Death.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Sir Edward Clarke, conservative M. P. for Plymouth, speaking at Cardiff yesterday said: Apart from all political considerations he could not help a feeling of pity and sympathy for the man, whatever his faults may have been. He was the greatest parliamentary leader the Irish ever had and he was wounded to death by men, who but for him would have been as insignificant to-day as they were ten years ago, and who deposed and abused the men who made them because they were ordered so to do by the Gladstone wire pullers.

## All Wounds are Healed.

GLASGOW, Oct. 9.—Sir William Vernon Harcourt, in an address here last night said that a great figure had passed away. He played a great part in the drama now drawing to its close. The voice of criticism and controversy must be hushed to-day and it is to be hoped that many bitter memories will be buried forever. The unhappy dissensions which raged around are henceforth allayed, and the wounds of his distressful country to which he rendered such valuable services are at least healed.

## Incendiary Posters.

CORK, Oct. 9.—Large sensational posters have been placarded on walls, fences and other places throughout this city. These posters have deep mourning borders and bear in their centres the words, "Murdered—do please Englishmen," together with verses denouncing the McCarthyites and the United Ireland, declaring that Parnell was murdered and imploring the people to be tranquil. The posters are stirring up much excitement.

## The Good Should Outweigh the Bad.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Earl Spencer, speaking at Grantham yesterday, said that Parnell was a man of great ability who served his country with the utmost assiduity. The Irish must be overpowered by the loss of their greatest leader since O'Connell and England ought to sympathize with them. He had been the means of bringing about an alliance between the English and Irish peoples. This fact should enable both to forget the unfortunate incidents toward the close of his career.

## Will Meet Parnell's Body.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Members of the league here are making preparations to meet the body of Parnell upon its arrival from Brighton at the railway station. There will undoubtedly be a great procession to escort the body from the arriving to the departing station.

## Illots in China.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Dispatches dated September 27 received here from Amoy, the capital of the island of the same province of Foh-Kien, China, nearly opposite the center of the island of Formosa, announce that there has been serious rioting 40 miles from the town of Amoy. The population of Amoy, amounting to about 300,000 people, is in great excitement. The riot was caused by fiscal abuses. Several mandarins and other officials were killed by the rioters. The riots, as these dispatches were sent, had been quelled.

## The Strike Collapsing.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The strike of dock laborers and others employed about the Carron and Hermitage wharves, Wapping, which has been in progress for weeks, is showing decided signs of collapsing. The employers seem to be obtaining a sufficient number of free men to carry on work in spite of the efforts of the striking unionists.

## A Fugitive Sentenced.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—"Ted" Pritchard, the pugilist, was to-day sentenced to a month's imprisonment for a cowardly assault upon a barkeeper who had ordered him to leave the public house in which the barkeeper was employed.

## Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair till Sunday; slightly warmer; variable winds.

## TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEIDER, druggist, Opera House corner.

7 a. m. 33° 3 p. m. 60°  
9 a. m. 35° 7 p. m. 55°  
11 a. m. 38° 8 p. m. 58°